

APIC



KEYNOTER[®]

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME IX Number 4

ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY

WINTER 1970-71

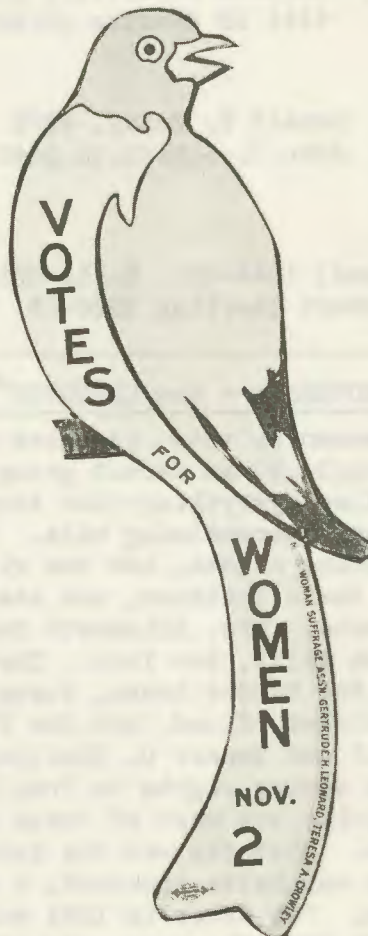
THE
WOMAN
SUFFRAGE
MOVEMENT



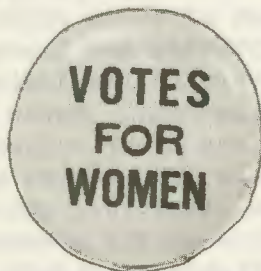
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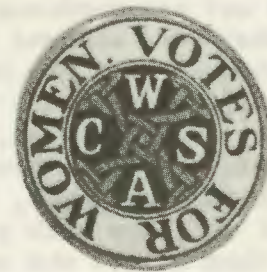
playing card



metal window sign



button



button

VOTES FOR WOMEN

Items pictured are from the Mrs. Agnes Gay and Frank Corbeil Collections.

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THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT - See KEYNOTER[®] cover and Page 5.

Woman Suffrage, or the right of women to vote, is taken so for granted, that few can appreciate the long, difficult struggle by an ardent group of 'revolutionists', 'adgitators', 'malcontents', etc. they were called everything--but they were steadfast and had the fortitude to continue the fight against overwhelming odds. The first Woman's Rights Convention which was working not only for voting rights, but the right to own property, keep their earnings and act as guardians of their children, and saw most of these rights become a reality before they were allowed to vote. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott called this Convention in 1848, in Seneca Falls, New York. These very active ladies, were joined by many others, one of which was the better known, Susan B. Anthony. Susan voted in 1868, as a test case, was arrested, indicted, fined, but the fine was never collected. The notorious sisters, Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, were loud advocates of Woman's Rights--which ran the gamut, from voting rights to free love, abortion, spiritualism, etc. They offered suffrage much publicity, but most of those active in the movement thought they hurt rather than helped the cause. Victoria was the Equal Rights Candidate in 1872 and the second woman to run for President was Belya Lockwood, a more respectable member of the National Womans Suffrage Association. Her tries in 1884 and 1888 recorded some 4000 votes--to help publicize the inequality. By 1890 the movement had gained considerable stature and when Wyoming was admitted to the Union, the State Constitution gave women voting rights--the first State to do so. By the time the Nineteenth Ammendment (Women's Voting Rights) was ratified, some eleven states were allowing women to vote. This was only fifty years ago, August 26, 1920 and climaxed the many years of toil, sweat and tears.....

This issue was to have featured the 1952 campaign, but due to the timeliness of the Woman Suffrage story, it was decided to use this as the KEYNOTER[®] feature. The 1952 campaign will be featured in the next issue--the feature story will be by Jon D. Curtis, and some unusual items have been photographed. Should you have some unusual 52's send a nice glossy photo, or the items, so they may be photographed and returned. Thanks in advance.

YOUR 1971 DUES ARE DUE - PLEASE REMIT, USING THE SPECIAL ENVELOPE ENCLOSED WITH THIS ISSUE.

OUR
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

from Gene F. McGreevy, #137



I am pleased to advise you that we now have over 1,600 members and growing. We are in a healthy financial condition and the next two years should be banner ones.

We are most thankful to those of you who contribute to the KEYNOTER and who assist in the preparation of articles and research projects because the educational aspect of our hobby is most significant. Our hobby, thank God, is not just a dollars and cents proposition or an opportunity to pass off some fakes on an unsuspecting member, or the engagement in a fast buck operation. Though some few look at it in that way, it is instead a rewarding and fascinating experience in American history. The KEYNOTER serves as the instrument to bring us closer together in this regard and to acquaint some of the less knowledgeable members with the historical background and impact of our Presidential Nominating Conventions and elections. A plea to each of you--please pass on your ideas and suggestions as to how we can broaden the educational aspect of our hobby.

I would suggest that you find ways to more frequently display your collections because in sharing the viewing of your treasures, you gain a great personal satisfaction and an intense interest on the part of many of the viewers. If you do display and if your collection is of some size, be sure, for your own protection, that it is insured. Travelers Insurance has a special policy covering our hobby, but I am sure that most companies would also accommodate you. I have developed a program which I present to clubs, organizations, conventions, conferences, etc. The formal presentation is titled "A Visit With The Presidents" and an accompanying display of some of my material is met with great interest. To heighten interest I open the program with a Presidential Quiz, and present an award to the winner. This is the frosting on the cake. Over the last fifteen years, I estimate that well over 18,000 people have shared an historical experience with me. You would also be surprised how much material is flushed out in these meetings. Also, if you put together an interesting program, charge for it--this gives you extra funds for acquisitions.

As yet, we have not determined how best to handle the Brummagem complaints for the next two years, so until this decision is made, please send them to me for action. I do not want to over emphasize the negative part of our hobby, Brummagem, deplorable as it is, but would rather lay stress on the positive side, in educational adventures and good exchanges between members so that acquisitions can be exciting and fairly and honestly handled. It is difficult to know how to weed out the charlatans, but with everyone's cooperation maybe we can keep them at a minimum. I am afraid there will always be some with us who are not too scrupulous but let's not spend an inordinate amount of time worrying about these few.

OUR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, concluded.

I recently attended a meeting of the Chicago chapter and spent a pleasant day renewing old friendships and making new ones. I had a nice visit with one of our new V.P.'s, Larry Krug. I hope that more new chapters are formed and meet regularly. My own state of Iowa now has enough members to form a chapter and I hope they do so.

My thanks to Web Haven and Steve Bibler for their expertise during the business meeting of our national convention and also to Bill and Ann Singer, Ben Corning and all who helped with the excellent bourse and auction. However, I have had some rather disturbing reports from several members regarding certain aspects of the convention which distress me and make me even firmer in my conviction that the next convention will be entirely different. The Executive Board and myself will oversee the entire convention. It will be held in an up-to-date facility with good accommodations and good food and adequate meeting and bourse facilities. It is sentimental to hold a convention in a hotel which has a historical background, but sentimentality is not important when you have to sacrifice convenience and comfort. We will have speakers with applicable hobby subjects, fast moving sessions, adhere to schedules, etc. A enjoyable time can be had by all. This I make as a promise to each of you -- it will be a convention long to remember.

Late in the summer I had a most enjoyable visit with Alfred Landon in his home in Topeka, on my way to Abilene to see the Eisenhower crypt. This completed my visits to the tomb and/or birthplaces of every President. It was a monumental task, but very worthwhile. I hope each of you had very Merry Holidays and a most Happy "Adding to your collection" New Year.

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APICommentary • by Don Coney • 66 Golf Street • Newington, Conn. 06111

What's new with you? Have you shown your collection...given a talk...received a write-up. If so, send the tidings along and we'll share them with your fellow collectors. After all, this column is for you and about your collecting interests.

APIC President Gene McGreevy (#137) recently received a splendid write-up in the Davenport Times-Democrat. Both the article and picture emphasize Gene's impressive collection of that oft-overlooked segment of the hobby, historical political newspapers... APICommentary notes with extreme sadness the passing of Lloyd Cobb, son of Mrs. J. Harold Cobb (#377)...Plans are being finalized for Connecticut APIC's annual two-day spring meeting. The dates are Saturday, April 17 and Sunday, April 18, and the location is the newly renovated Holiday Inn in Meriden. East Coast APICers will be notified by mail of the complete agenda but all APIC members are welcome.

David E. Lee (#271) takes rightful and well-documented exception to our paragraph stating that John Hanson was the first President of the United States. Writes Dave: "The first President of our country was Peyton Randolph, who was elected by the Continental Congress as its first President. However, Peyton was President only briefly serving only in September and October, 1774. John Hanson was the first President to serve under the Articles of Confederation (1781-82)." Thanks, Dave, for shedding additional light on the subject.

The September 1970 issue of THE MIDWEST MOTORIST featured an interesting story about William H. 'Coin' Harvey, of Free Silver fame. His famous books advocating unlimited coinage of silver were million sellers to the followers of William Jennings Bryan. Thanks to Perry E. Piper (#1241) for sharing this information with us.

The Boston Morning and Evening Globe, September 4 issue had a feature story 'History by the buttons', which mentioned various collecting fields and recalled the recently concluded APIC Convention.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

by U. I. 'Chick' Harris, #139

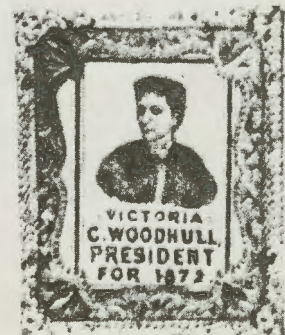
So many of us today, just take for granted that women in the United States could always own property, have a right to their earnings, custody of their children and have voting rights. Such was not the case, and the Women's Rights Movement was a long uphill struggle, working closely with various anti-slavery and temperance groups to gain support.

Since the U.S. Constitution did not mention voting requirements, that prerogative was given to the States, and the 1776 Constitution of New Jersey "conferred suffrage on all of full age, who are worth fifty pounds," but when women exercised their right to vote, they met opposition and the State Constitution was changed in 1807 to exclude them. There was sporadic agitation for Women's Rights during our early history, but the first organized effort was made when two staunch supporters, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, called the first Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848. The RIGHTS AND RESOLUTIONS, prepared by this convention was so ridiculed by the press, that many women who had signed it asked to have their names withdrawn. Instead of the movement falling apart--it was decided to hold another convention promptly, and just a month later Susan B. Anthony called a Rochester, New York Convention into session. In 1854 and 1855, Susan held conventions in each New York County and in 1860 she and her supporters were influential in the passage of a New York legislature bill, giving married women a right to keep their earnings and guardianship of their children.

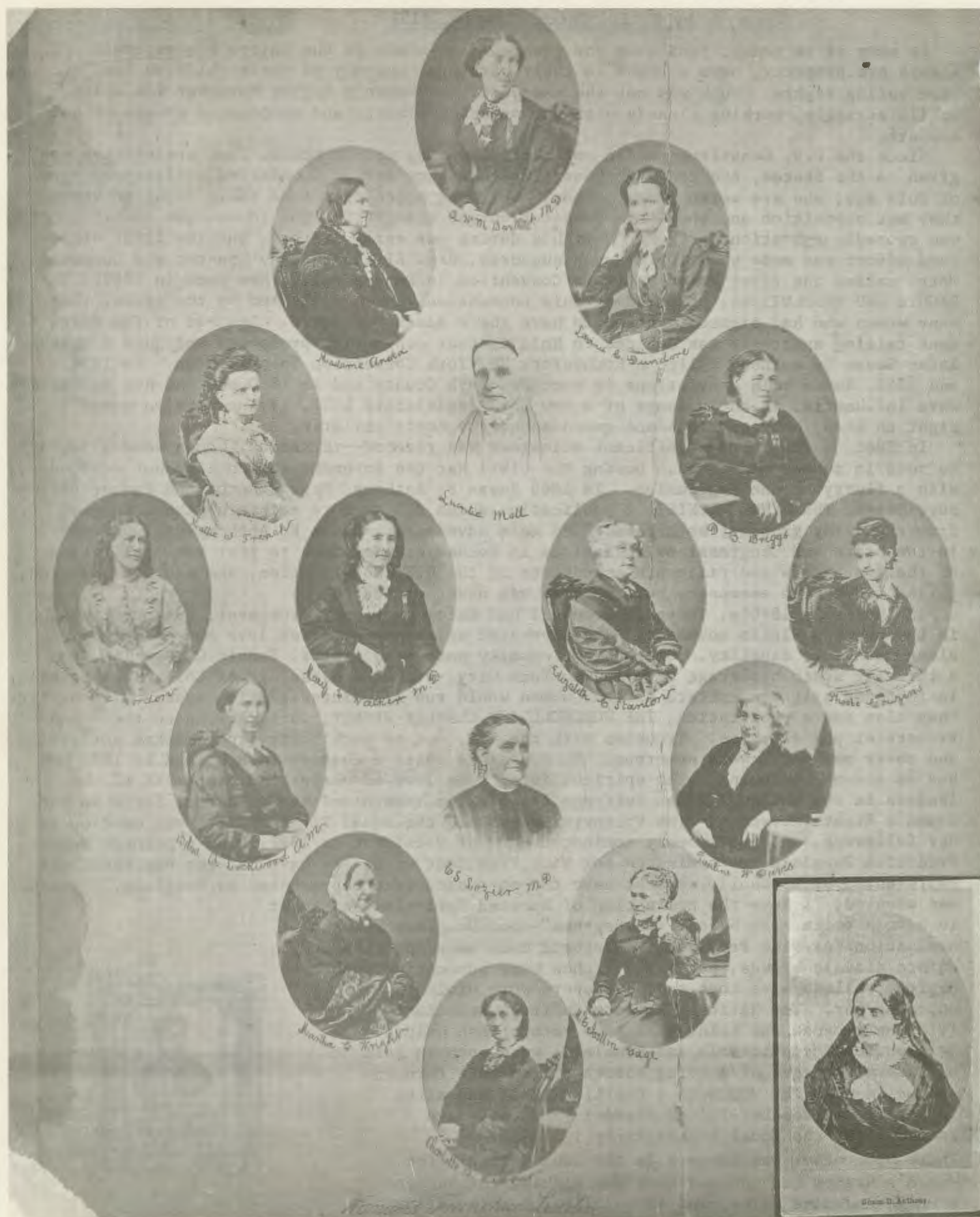
In 1861, a small but significant milestone was reached--in Kansas, women were allowed to vote in school elections. During the Civil War the movement marked time but revived with a flurry at the conclusion. In 1868 Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Stanton and Parker Pillsbury began, THE REVOLUTIONIST, a publication which did much to maintain strong support from a growing group of both female and male advocates. Susan B. Anthony cast ballots in the State and Congressional elections in Rochester, New York to test the application of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the U.S. Constitution, and she was indicted, jailed and a fine assessed, but the fine was never collected.

In the early 1870's, Victoria Woodhull had become not only prominent, but notorious, in the Women's Rights movement. She advocated spiritualism, free love and pantarchy, along with full equality. She and her equally notorious sister, Tennie C. Claflin, had a thriving stock brokerage firm in New York City, with the blessings of Colonel Vanderbilt. In those days it was unheard of that women would run a business and it caused quite a stir. They also had a publication, THE WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN WEEKLY, which advocated their controversial philosophies. Troubles with the law, due to both their stock market activities and their newspaper were numerous. Victoria was quite a charmer though, and by 1872 she had an ardent following. The spiritualists, free love advocates and even most of the leaders in the National Woman Suffrage Association recognized her as a real force in the Women's Rights Movement. The Victoria League and the Equal Rights Party were made up of her followers, and unanimously nominated her for President in 1872. The prominent Negro, Frederick Douglass was nominated for Vice President with, "We have had the oppressed sex represented by Woodhull, we must have the oppressed race represented by Douglass." Another man shouted, "I move the nomination of Spotted Tail--Indians ought to have a voice here before the Negroes"--but Douglass won the nomination for Vice President. Victoria made many speeches and before sizable crowds, but her speeches were advocating such extreme philosophies that the newspapers were violently opposing her. The National Women's Suffrage Association felt their cause was being ridiculed rather than helped. By election day, Victoria and Tennie C. were both in jail on federal charges of sending obscene literature through the mails--for THE WOODHULL & CLAFLIN WEEKLY had aired in detail the Beecher-Tilton scandal. No votes are recorded for the Equal Rights Party in 1872.

There were other bad moments in the long struggle for Women's Rights but the movement was gaining the support of more and more males, and especially the politicians.



EARLY LEADERS OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.



THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT, continued.

By 1884, Belva Lockwood had become a prominent leader in the movement and she was nominated for President, in San Francisco, along with another active leader, Marietta L. B. Stow, by the Equal Rights Party. She was also the choice in 1888, along with Charles S. Wells, and 4,149 votes are recorded for her election; there were some campaign items distributed and paper puzzles included her, along with the Democratic, Republican and Prohibition nominees. Such campaigns did publicize the inequality of women and undoubtedly were helpful.

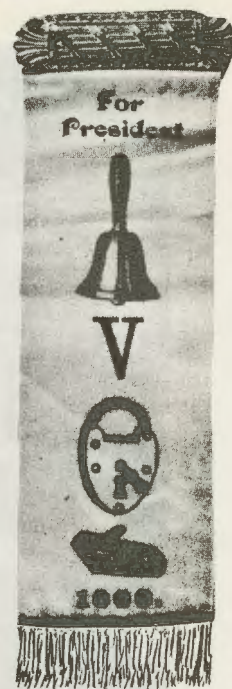
One of the biggest assists to the movement was Wyoming's admission to the Union in 1890 -- their Constitution gave women the right to vote -- the first state to do so. Upon the admission of Colorado, Idaho and Utah, each gave women equal suffrage. Teddy Roosevelt was a strong supporter of the movement, and other prominent men in Congress urged universal suffrage. In 1913, Illinois allowed women to vote in Presidential elections. Advertising material, buttons, posters, etc. used the theme of a star for each state which allowed women to vote -- buttons from four to twelve stars can be found and some had the state shield or symbol pictured, to identify the wearer with the state of residency. Suffrage songs were popular around the parlor piano and fans were handed out, even at race tracks.

The movement began making great strides during the late 1900's and early 1910, and Carrie Chapman Catt in Iowa and Inez Millhollen in New England were prominent national leaders. Parades and demonstrations were gaining popularity -- a huge parade was staged during the 1916 Democratic National Convention held in St. Louis, and the Capitol and White House were popular targets. Alice Paul, a leader of the National Women's Party, who, at 85, is still living, was arrested, tried and sentenced to six months in jail, in 1917, for "obstructing traffic" due to a demonstration before the White House. While in jail she staged a hunger strike and after two days was forcibly fed -- her plight caused the nation to become outraged and President Wilson found it politically expedient to commute her sentence.

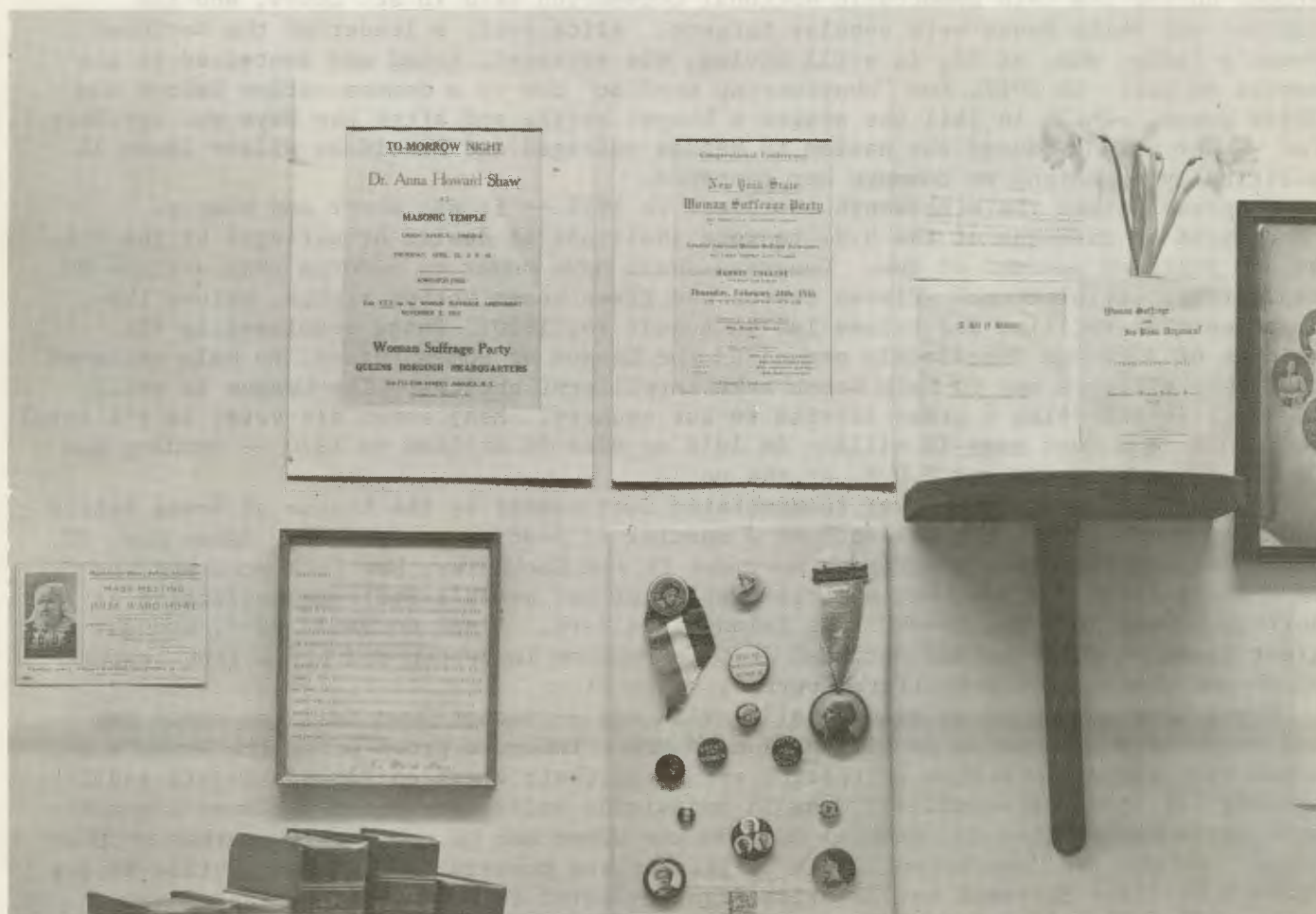
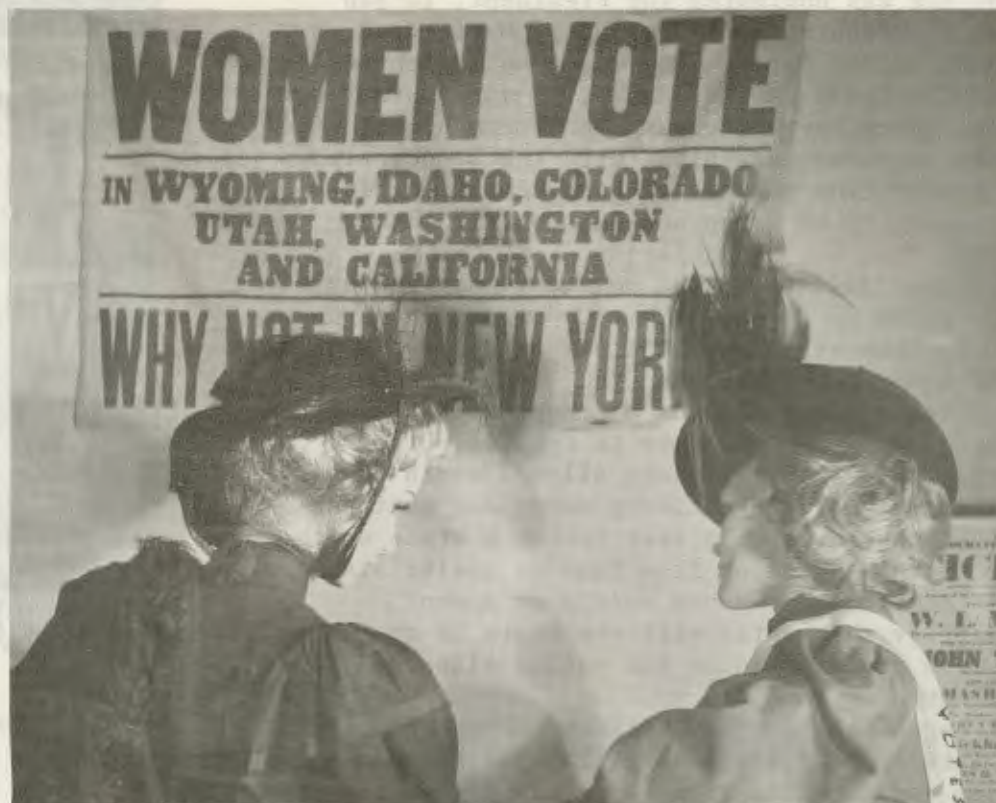
Congress passed the nineteenth amendment in 1919 -- it was short and simple. "The right of citizens of the U.S. to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or any State on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Eleven states had given women voting rights, before the amendment was ratified and became law on August 26, 1920. Those prominent in the gaining of suffrage immediately organized The League of Women Voters, to help register the newly eligible and to help women make intelligent choices. The League is still most active and doing a great service to our country. Many women did vote, as the total vote rose from just over 18 million in 1816 to over 26 million in 1920 -- Harding and Coolidge swamping Cox and F.D.R. at the polls.

The fiftieth anniversary was commemorated last summer by the League of Women Voters and many others, with the issuance of a special 6¢ postage stamp. Mrs. Agnes Gay, #7, who supported the Women's Suffrage movement in the Rochester, New York area and who marched in local parades, had a large display of her Women's Suffrage collection at Suffolk Museum in Stony Brook, Long Island, New York. Frank Corbeil, #348, brought a great group of items to our National APIC Convention in Boston and had a fine feature story and photos in the Hartford Courant.

Women have continued to gain equality with men -- recent laws call for equal pay and banned discrimination in hiring, due to sex. Today, a group under the Women's Liberation banner is active in telling the world their views on Women's Rights and calling for complete equality. Many in opposition today, are using the same arguments used years ago -- that is, it will degrade the women and be a liability rather than an asset. We who are interested in the collection and preservation of memorabilia of the Women's Suffrage Movement have a better vantage point to follow the current movement, as we know the history of the first -- its very small beginnings, its ups and downs and finally the long-sought victory, one hundred thirty-one years after the inauguration of our first President.



PHOTOS OF A SMALL PORTION OF THE RECENT SUFFOLK MUSEUM DISPLAY.



WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLICATIONS, also Susan B. Anthony's Demand.



VOTES FOR NEW JERSEY WOMEN
Public Suffrage Meeting
 UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE NEWARK EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE
 —AND—
THE ESSEX COUNTY SUFFRAGE SOCIETY
 —AT—
WALLACE HALL
 Y. M. C. A., 107 HALSEY STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
Wednesday, February 25th, 1914
 AT 8:15 P. M.
SPEAKER
RABBI STEPHEN S. WIS
 "The Ballot for New Jersey Women
 How will it Work?"
 DISCUSSION INVITED
 COME AND BRING YOUR NON-SPEAKERS
 General Admission 25c
 Seats, 25c

Equal Suffrage
National Conference
 and
Minnesota State Convention
 Nov. 15 and 16, 1897
 First Baptist Church
 Minneapolis

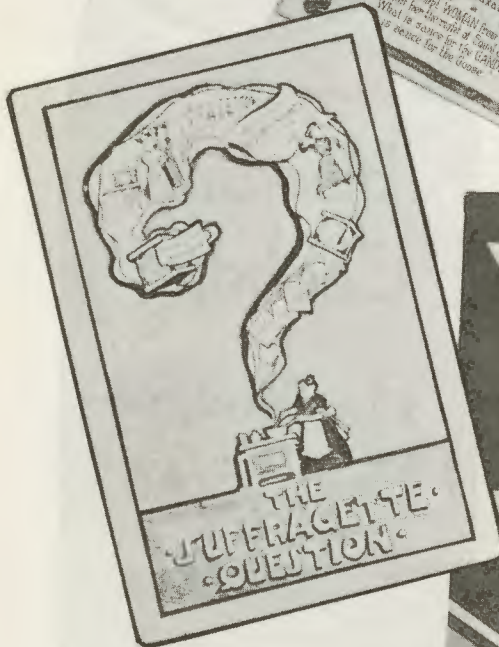
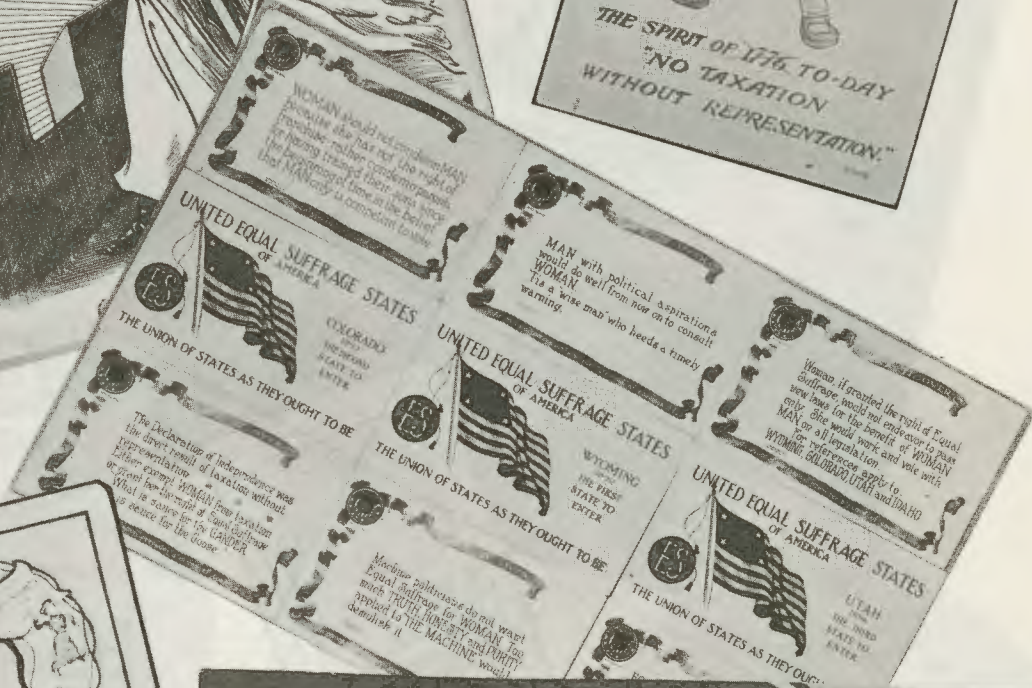
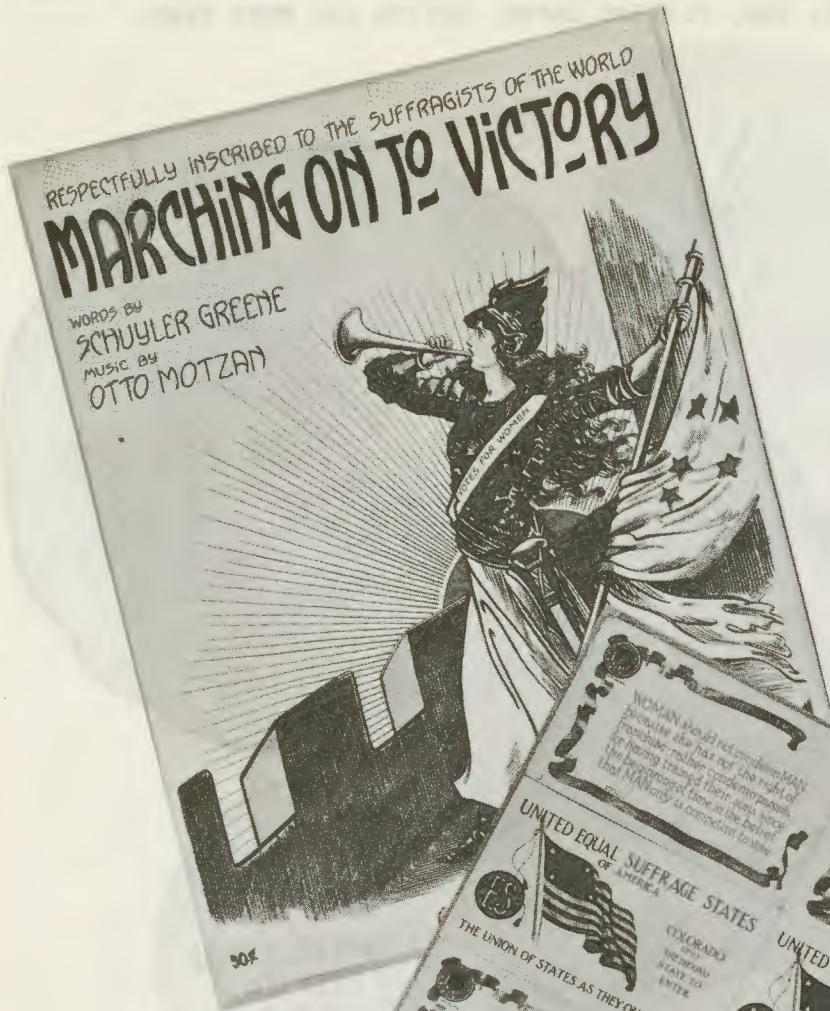
SOUVENIR PROGRAMME

 Women Suffragette Parade
 Saturday, October 23, 1915
 PRICE 10 CENTS

WOMEN SUFFRAGE PARTY
LEADER

The following Resolutions, adopted unanimously at the Convention of the
National Women's Trade Union League
 In St. Louis, show the
 Feeling of the Working Women Concerning Suffrage in the United States
TOWARD THE ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS
 WHEREAS: The most costly, prejudicial and unproductive of any nation, and its most valuable asset, is its output of men and women, and the industrial conditions under which over 4,000,000 men and women are forced to work, are an individual and social menace; and
Voteless Women Lower Standard
 WHEREAS: Working Women as an unfranchised class are continually used to lower the wage standards of men, and as during the recent uprising of working women to better their economic conditions, it has been conclusively demonstrated that the political powers of the employers are persistently used so as to defeat the organized efforts of their unfranchised class; and
Antis Are Denounced
 WHEREAS: A group of women of leisure, who by accident of birth have led sheltered and protected lives and know nothing of the dangers and hardships confronting the working women, and who never through experience have had to face the misery that low wages and long hours produce, are carrying on an active campaign of propaganda to defeat the efforts of working women to obtain the essential instrument of their industrial freedom; and
 WHEREAS: Every thinking working woman realizes her individual and social responsibility toward controlling these conditions for herself, her fellow workers and the coming generation, and wants the power the ballot will give her and her fellow workers; therefore be it
Leisure Women Obstruct Workers
 RESOLVED: That the National Women's Trade Union League of America in conference assembled representing the organized working women of America, hereby solemnly protest against the active opposition of those women of leisure who persist in actively obstructing the efforts of the organized working women to obtain full citizenship, thereby making the struggle for the enfranchisement of the working class's issues immeasurably more difficult; and be it further
 RESOLVED: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all Anti-Suffrage Headquarters, the Press, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the Woman's Journal, and the International Suffrage Alliance.
 Passed by
 EMMA STEPHAGEN, CHICAGO
 MARY E. DEER, N. Y.
 AGNES NESTLE, CHICAGO
 ROSA SCHNEIDERMAN, N. Y.







WOMAN SUFFRAGE SASH, PARASOL, STOCKINGS, FLAGS AND PENNANT.



APIC KEYNOTER - Page 14 - WINTER 1970-71

W. S. Photos by James Dyer and Rich Kienlen.

Memorabilia from the Agnes Gay, #7 and Frank Corbeil, #348, Collections.

For the Newer Collector

by Webster T. Haven, #131, 324 Monticello Dr. N.,
Syracuse, NY 13205

- Q. I noted the word "planchet" in the description of an item on a dealers list. What does it mean?
- A. A "planchet" is a piece of metal to be stamped out for coining, etc.
- Q. When was the first time that a cabinet nomination of the President was rejected by the Senate?
- A. During the struggle between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, the Senate refused to confirm Andrew Jackson's appointment of Roger B. Taney as Secretary of the Treasury.
- Q. I have a 7/8" picture pin back button. It is inscribed "For Governor, John K. Tener." Can you tell me when and in what state he ran?
- A. John Kinley Tener, a Republican, was the Governor of Pennsylvania 1911-1915.
- Q. Is it true that railroad tracks once ran right up to the White House?
- A. Not for regular transportation, but in order to remove the dying President, James Garfield, from the heat and malaria of Washington, the railroad company laid a track to the White House in Washington and another to the cottage at the shore in Long Branch, New Jersey where he died.
- Q. What was the significance of the ball that was rolled from town to town in the Whigs campaign for William Henry Harrison?
- A. Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, in an 1837 speech after having a rebuke of Jackson expunged from the Senate Journal, said, "I put this ball in motion. The people have taken it up and rolled it forward." The Whigs retaliated in 1840 by rolling a huge ball from town to town to the accompaniment of jeering campaign songs.
- Q. I have a postcard and ribbon marked, "For Governor, R. E. Lewis." Can you tell me when and in which state he ran?
- A. The only gubernatorial candidate by that name that I could find was Robert Edgar Lewis, who was the Republican Candidate for Governor of Missouri in the campaign of 1896.
- Q. At the Boston Convention of A.P.I.C. several members had memorial items for sale or trade. As these are not truly campaign items, I wondered if I should accumulate them.
- A. As you say, these are not actually campaign items, but since the assassination of John F. Kennedy, more and more collectors include them and all other items pertaining to a presidential candidate in their collection rather than just those directly connected with his presidential campaigns. In addition to memorial items, there has also arisen a demand for items from their campaigns for a lesser office. For example, Truman for District Judge.
- Q. Can you give any information about the 1904 National Liberty Party?
- A. The National Liberty Party (colored) was the outgrowth of the Civil and Personal Liberty Leagues. They held a convention in the auditorium of the Douglas Hotel in St. Louis on July 5 and 6, 1904. George Edwin Taylor of Iowa became the candidate for President and W. C. Payne was named as his running mate. Although I found a record of the Continental Party (Holcomb-King) receiving 830 votes in that election, there was no record of the National Liberty Party vote, so I assume that it was less and no doubt negligible. A recent photo button of "Taylor-Good Government League" is not believed to be a 1904 NLP button.
- Q. There is some talk of whether Nixon will have Agnew as his running mate in 1972. How many times has a President and Vice President team been reelected?
- A. Five times; Washington and Adams; Monroe and Tompkins; Wilson and Marshall; Roosevelt and Garner (1936) and Eisenhower and Nixon.

For the Newer Collector

by U. I. Chick Harris, #139

The saying, 'One picture is worth is thousand words', could hardly be more fitting. This photo of items in the Neil Porter Collection from the 'elusive years', 1920, 24, and 28, give most of us something to strive for long after we are no longer NEWER COLLS.





'Vest Pocket Dealers?', Our Pres. Bob Sterling and Veep Kenton Broyles.....



'Gabfest', L. Buntman, Web Haven, Thurman Ridgway, Lynn Griffith & Don Loga..



'Serious Dealings', Jim Kinsey, Warren Lee, John Ford and Ed Veleber.....



'Whats Next?', J. Doyle DeWitt, Joe Brown, & Past-Pres. Ferd O'Brien's arm.



'Soups On', Pete Winkelstein, Stan Goodfriend, and Leo Buntman.....



'Auctioneer', Hal Ottaway and Bill Hutchins..



'Auction Table', McNabbs, Walter McMahon and Chick.

APIC CHAPTER NEWS

by Ferd W. O'Brien, #103

Greater Chicago Area Chapter Plans Midwest Regional Gathering June 18-19, 1971

About thirty-five members and guests, including APIC national President, Gene McGreevy, were in attendance at the October 25, 1970 meeting. The August National Convention received considerable discussion and comment, but the high point of the business meeting was the preliminary report of the committee charged with investigating possible sites for the planned chapter-sponsored Midwest regional gathering in late Spring of 1971. Co-Chairman, Robert Rouse, gave a very detailed report of the committee's extensive investigation, which was so well received that after setting the date for June 18-19, the chapter authorized the committee to select the site and to make necessary arrangements. Full particulars will be sent in early May to all present and past national officers and directors and to all members of record at that time, residing in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Other members may be placed on the May mailing list by writing to the chapter's Secretary in advance. The next regular chapter meeting will be held Sunday, January 31, 1971 at the Second Presbyterian Church, 2200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Doors open at 1:00 p.m. and all are welcome.

LeRoy Blommaert, Secretary-Treasurer

Connecticut Chapter Fall Meeting

The Connecticut Chapter met at Just Buttons Museum, Southington on Saturday, October 24, 1970 with President, Ed Gumprecht presiding. John Drost and Jim Dyer reported on the national convention. It was voted to turn over the Coolidge Research Project to the Chicago Chapter and a committee appointed to find a new research project. The reelected 1971 officers will be Ed Gumprecht, President; Jim Dyer, Secretary, and Gene Lydecker, Treasurer; the directors will be Don Coney, Dorothy Comeau and Frank Corbiel. John Drost gave an interesting talk on Brummagem displaying fakes to augment his comments. The annual Spring meeting will be held at Meriden on Saturday and Sunday, April 16 and 17, 1971 at the Holiday Inn. All APIC members are invited to this big annual event. Jim Dyer, Secretary

New York Metropolitan Chapter - Meeting Scheduled for Saturday, February 6, 1971

A new member, Ned Hamlin, (descendant of Hanibal Hamlin) who covered the APIC convention in Boston with Hughes Russ, addressed our October meeting. His impromptu talk on an outsider's impression of our, and now also his convention was warmly received. The chapter unanimously passed a resolution to have annual dues. There was also a suggestion made that chapters scheduling two-day affairs should consider Saturday and Sunday rather than a weekday since more people would be able to attend: We have scheduled a Saturday meeting for February 6 starting at 10:00 a.m. in the Geneva International Building, 121 West 45th Street on the second floor. Bob Rosegarten and Stan King will present their Al Smith project. All are invited.

David J. Freint, Secretary-Treasurer

Great Lakes Regional Meeting

The Michigan APIC chapter hosted the Great Lakes area on November 6 and 7 at the Dearborn Inn in Dearborn, Michigan. Forty-eight APIC members attended. One-third of those present were from Illinois and Ohio. This was the fourth such meeting and the Friday luncheon was highly successful. An active bourse was held from 7:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight Friday and from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Saturday.

Ed Puls, President

APIC CHAPTER NEWS, concluded.

Second 1970 Ohio APIC Meeting

The fall meeting was held at the Holiday Inn-Akron Downtown Motel on October 23-24. There was a fine bourse Friday evening with about thirty-five in attendance. On Saturday, the bourse opened again at 9:30 a.m. and an auction of some fifty lots of campaign items. The bidding was brisk and there were some very fine items offered. Dale E. Wagner, President of the Ohio chapter, presided and Jerry Wildenhaus is the Secretary. More information about the 1971 schedule of meetings will be given in the next KEYNOTER.

Gateway-To-The-West Chapter

The St. Louis area chapter held its quarterly meeting on December 11 at the Farm and Home Savings Building in Webster Groves. About thirty attended and enjoyed the fine bourse and the snappy business meeting. Our chapter now has twenty-nine members and the next meeting will be held at the same location on February 12, 1971 and all are invited.

John Mayne, Secretary

Southern California Chapter Meeting

The Southern California chapter met at the home of Mrs. Marian Ford in Sherman Oaks on Sunday, November 1, 1970 and forty-eight APIC members, plus guests attended. It was a beautiful day and outdoor as well as indoor accommodations were available. A great lot of swapping and buying took place between these eager collectors, many of which are new enthusiasts.

Wisconsin APIC Chapter Meets in Endeavor

The thirteenth semi-annual meeting of the oldest APIC chapter took place on Sunday, October 4, 1970 at the home of Clarence Standenmeyer in Endeavor, Wisconsin. About ninety enthusiasts attended, making this one of the best attended ever. Chapter President, Elmer Koppelman lead a discussion regarding the 1972 APIC National Convention and the chapter voted to plan a bid for the Convention in 1972 or 1974. Harry S. Truman and the 1948 election were the featured topics for this meeting and enjoyed by the membership. The new chapter officers are: James Watson of Madison, President, and Jack Putman of Fond du Lac as Secretary, serving his fourth term. The spring meeting will be held in Milwaukee on April 4 with Joe Brown as host. At the conclusion of the business meeting, lively buying, selling and sociability rounded out the afternoon.

Jack Putman, Chapter Secretary.

WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1872 Victoria Woodhull - Pres. - Equal Rights | |
| 1884 Belva Lockwood - Pres. Equal Rights | |
| Marietta L. Stow - VP Equal Rights | |
| 1888 Belva Lockwood - Pres. Equal Rights | |
| 1924 Marie C. Brehm - VP - Prohibition | |
| 1928 Jane Addams - VP - Nat'l Progressive | 1952 Charlotta A. Bass - VP - Progressive |
| 1932 Florence Garvin - VP - Nat'l Independent | Communist |
| 1936 Florence Garvin - VP - Greenback | American Labor |
| 1948 Grace Carlson - VP - Socialist Workers | Myra T. Weiss - VP - Socialist Workers |
| | Vivian Kellems - VP - Constitution of Calif. |
| | 1956 Georgia Cozzini - VP - Socialist Labor |
| | Myra T. Weiss - VP - Socialist Workers |
| | Anna M. Yezo - VP - American Third |
| | 1960 Georgia Cozzini - VP - Socialist Labor |
| | Myra T. Weiss - VP - Socialist Workers |
| | 1964 Yetta Bronstein - Pres. - Best Party |
| | Anna Marie Yezo - VP - Poor Man's Party |
| | Margaret Chase Smith - Nom. - Republican |
| | 1968 Charlene Mitchell - Pres. - Communist |
| | Peggy Terry - VP-Peace and Freedom |

The Secretary's Corner

Stephen H. Bibler, # 138

Annual dues are again payable - \$5.00 - may we have your remittance again promptly in the dues-mailer envelope enclosed with this issue? Please make your check payable to A.P.I.C. Also if you have a change of address or your collecting habits, make the appropriate notation on the envelope.

Applications for membership # 2162, and # 2174 through # 2250 as published in the Summer & Autumn issue have been admitted to membership.

Applications for membership: The following applications were received in the last quarter. Should any member know of any good reason why any applicant should be excluded from membership in A.P.I.C., please send such objection, in writing, to the Secretary-Treasurer. If there are no objections filed prior to February 15, 1971, the applicants will become members on that date and notice to this effect will appear in the next issue. The list of applicants includes the names of the sponsors for the respective new members. The sponsors are shown in parenthesis after the data on the respective member.

- 2251- Joe H. Baker, 10814 Cedar Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68144, (402)393-2709
Program Director TV Stat. KMTV, 3-c-h-m-q-u-v (402)345-3333
- 2252- Marie E. Miller, 130 East 31st St., New York, N.Y. 10016, Textile Designer
2-c-Wm. McKinley-l-q-z, (212)MU-9-0738, (212)MU-9-4848 (Joan A. Beatty)
- 2253- Mrs. Enid Hafner, 532 West Pine, Pocatello, Idaho 83201
Stenographer Idaho Power, 3-c-h-m-r-u-v, 233-3955 (Daniel Efner)
- 2254- George Levkoff, 110 East End Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10028
Student, 1-c-i-m-q-z, (212)RE-4-4132 (Milton Dinkin)
- 2255- Mrs. R. Schedivy, Petticoat Junktion Antiques, Closter RR Station,
Closter, N.J. 07624; Antique Dealer, 3-d-h-i-s-z, 767-0375
(Mrs. H. Landsman)
- 2256- Edwin D. Hart, 104 N. Delaware, Butler, Missouri 64730, operator loan co.
3-c-i-l-m-r-u-w; (816)679-5455; (816)679-5454 (Steve Martin)
- 2257- Miss Barbara Brant, 1103 Dale Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Student, 1-c-h-m-q-u, (301)588-7191 (Stephen Bibler)
- 2258- Miss Gloria Gumbinger, 724 N. Humphrey Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois 60302
Social Worker, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (312)EU-3-3346, (312)531-5732 (Gary Vlk)
- 2259- Mark Suozzi, 2643 Union Road, Cheektowaga, N.Y. 14227; Antique Dealer
1-c-d-i-l-q-z; winter-(716)674-1216; summer-(315)584-3705 (Clara Storer)
- 2260- Jim Mance, R.D. # 1, Pine Bush, New York 12566
college address school year, Box 176, St. John Fisher College, Rochester,
N.Y. 14618; student, 1-c-h-i-l-q-u; (914)944-2583 (Chas. McSorley)
- 2261- Don Salzberg, 70 Ash Drive, Roslyn, N.Y. 11576
Student, 1-c-h-l-q-u, (516)621-1030, (Larry Steuber, Jr.)
- 2262- Mrs. Helen M. Firestone, 82-62 252 St., Bellerose, N. Y. 11426
High School Teacher, 3-c-i-m-q-u, (212)FL-3-9884, (516)PL-1-7800
(Richard Norman)
- 2263- Jordan D. Nye, Jr., 816 West "I" Street, Ontario, California 91762
Student, 1-c-i-l-q-u, (714)984-9567,
- 2264- Martha Joy Wentworth, 70 Fenway, Apt. 24, Boston, Mass. 02115
Secretary, 2-c-i-m-q-z, (617)267-6309, (Steve Pauler)
- 2265- Stephen A. Adams, 112 Brewster St., Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860
Chemist, 2-c-h-Military Americana-l-q-u-v, (401)724-1191 (Chas.F.Gilbert)
- 2266- James L. Biss, 5927 Quantrell Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22312
Mdmt. Info. Spec.; 2-c-i-l-q-z; (703)354-2561, (301)692-1974
- 2267- Ronald Jacqmin, R.R. 1, Box 62, New Gloucester, Maine 04260
Student, 1-c-h-l-q-u, (207)926-4588)
- 2268- William Emmerson, 6274 Gloria Drive, Sacramento, California 95831
Admin. Assistant; 2-c-i-m-q-z; (916)421-5288, (916)445-2390 (Harold Griffin)

Applications for membership - continued

- 2269- Andrew Dickman, 8 Jerold St., Plainview, N.Y. 11803
Student, 1-c-i-l-r-z, (516)0V-1-3999 (Eileen Elfant)
- 2270-Josephine Kirkpatrick, 2435 College # 10, Berkeley, Cal. 94704
Teacher, 2-c-i-m-q-z; (415)549-2153
- 2271- Michael Kubal, 106 Midway Island, Clearwater, Florida 33515
Student, 1-c-i-l-r-z, (813)446-7328
- 2272- Dr. Leonard E. Goodall, 6823 Kincaid Court, Woodridge, Illinois 60515
Vice Chancellor, Un.Ill; 2-c-i-l-q-z; (312)964-2810, (312)663-3200
- 2273- Arthur S. Obermayer, 239 Chestnut St., West Newton, Mass. 02165
Research Executive; 2-c-i-m-r-z; (617)244-2398, (617)547-2353 (Steve Pauler)
- 2274- Michael Kravitz, 115 Gough St., # 29, San Francisco, Cal. 94102
Student, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (415)626-9159
- 2275- Eddie Herrman, 204 N. Main St., Butler, Missouri 64730
Insurance Sales, 2-c-i-l-r-u-v, (816)679-5109, (816)679-4071
- 2276- Joseph P. Wells, 231 East 60th St., New York, N. Y. 10022
Educator, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (212)753-1526 (Dale Wagner)
- 2277- Ron Glaser, 6052 Knox Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minn. 55419
Student, 1-c-i-l-r-u; 869-3142
- 2278- Norman H. Wilbert, 103 South Road, Kohler, Wisconsin 53044
Retired, 3-c-i-m-q-v; 452-7421 (Marlin Miller)
- 2279- Thomas Peterson, 18 Lincoln St., Ramsey, New Jersey 07446
Student, 1-c-i-l-q-z; (201)327-8938 (Milton Dinkin)
- 2280- Jeff Marcus, 220-54 75th Avenue, Bayside, N. Y. 11364
Student, 1-c-i-m-q-z, (212)464-2563 (Max Mandis)
- 2281- Ed Nalbantian, 520 Bennington Terrace, Ridgewood, N.J. 07450
Student, 1-c-h-l-q-z, (201)445-1146 (John Windle)
- 2282- Dr. Robinson G. Fry, 3831 Highpoint Drive, Allentown, Penn. 18103
Surgeon, 3-c-h-m-q-z; (215)437-0838, (215)43506222 (Wm. P. Rickrode)
- 2283- Harry Oechsler, 1295 Alicia Avenue, Teaneck, N. J. 07666
Personnel, 2-c-i-l-q-z; (201)837-6160, (212)340-5429 (Ed Puls)
- 2284- Lloyd L. Long, 407 Tirey Mem. Union, Indiana St. U., Terre Haute, Ind. 47809
Student, 2-c-i-l-r-u-v, (812)232-9459, (812)232-6311x614 (Otis Cox)
- 2285- Mrs. John Teichrow, 12322 Lamplighter, Garden Grove, Cal. 92641
Gemologist, 3-c-d-antique jewelry-h-m-q-X, (714)892-8243 (Mrs. Madge Wahl)
- 2286- Ronald Erwin, R.R. # 1, La Farge, Wisconsin 54639
Carpenter, 3-c-h-m-q-z, (608)487-2152 (L. V. Weisensel)
- 2287- Walter L. Mason, Jr., 505 1/2 11th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004
Coin Dealer, 3-d-h-l, (202)737-3026 (Jim Maxwell, Jr.)
- 2288- Tom L. Wilson, 815 Oak St., Galesburg, Illinois 61401
Advertising salesman, 2-c-i-m-r-z, (309)342-0712, (309)343-7181
(Jim Kotche, Robt. Coup, Robt. Mills)
- 2289- Robin J. Hoff, 1703 Wilkinson, Marquette, Michigan 49855
Broadcaster, 2-c-i-m-r-z, (906)2289620, (906)475-4161
- 2290-Walter H. Lee, Jr., 1301 Barley Mill Road, Greenville, Del. 19807
Realtor, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (302)998-8542, (302)478-3660 (John LaBelle)
- 2291- Robert Lappin, 7425 Park Towne South, Jennings, Missouri 63136
Post Office, 2-c-d-h-l-r-u-z, (761) 1835 (Paul Williamson)
- 2292- Robert P. Varni, 1061 Eastshore Highway, Berkeley, Cal. 94710
Votomatic System, 2-c-i-l-q-u-v, (415)939-2924, (415)527-5150
(Joseph N. Dimmick)
- 2293- Matt Kaag, 1216 Illsley Drive, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46807
Student, 1-c-h-m-q-u, (219)745-2644 (Robert Costa)
- 2294- Marc M. Sadowsky, 15 Cleveland Road, Brookline, Mass. 02146
Student, 1-c-i-l-q-u-v, (617)734-0695 (Milton Dinkin)
- 2295- Miss Ellen M. Weisberg, 430 E. 77th St., 7F, New York, N.Y. 10021
Asst. Bank Examiner, 2-c-h-m-posters-q-z, (212)535-2762, (212)RE-25700x203
- 2296- Thomas H. Healy, 1120 Lake Shore Drive, Apt. 6D, Chicago, Ill. 60611
Ins. Broker, 3-c-h-m-r; (312)944-7172, (312)427-9335 (Barbara Suster)

THE SECRETARY'S CORNER, continued,

Applications for membership - continued

- 2297- Bill Shireman, 1496 Flamingo Way, Sunnyvale, Cal. 94087
Author, 2-c-d-h-m-r-z, (408)245-5719, (408)BI-5-5719 (Eileen Elfant)
- 2298- Steven Martin, 520 Appletree Lane, Deerfield, Illinois 60015
Student, 1-c-h-l-q-z, (312)945-5459 (Mark Jacobs)
- 2299- John L. Grace, 690 N. Buhl Farm Drive, Sharon, Penn. 16116
Programmer, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (412)347-2624
- 2300- James Rising, 221 W. Main St., La Grange, Ohio 44050
Student, 1-c-h-m-q-u, (216)458-4703 (Jerry B. Schele)
- 2301- John L. Riggs, 1004 Melvin Avenue, Glendora, N.J. 08029
Salesman-Coleman Co., 2-c-h-l-q-z, (609)9392136 (Edw. Stoutt)
- 2302- James F. Danner, 3 Clinton Street, Whitesboro, N. Y. 13492
Employment Sec. Manager, 2-c-h-l-q-u, (315)736-1868
- 2303- Mrs. E. F. Zeisler, 1243 Jackson St., LaCrosse, Wisc. 54601
Housewife, 3-c-i-JFK-m-r-z, 782-0786 (L. V. Weisensel)
- 2304- Hal Devore, 1071 Sweetbriar Place, Galesburg, Ill. 61401
Teacher, 2-c-i-third party-m-q-u-v, (309)342-4514 (Clarence Staudemayer)
- 2305- Richard M. Dellinger, 140 N. 15th, Noblesville, Indiana 46060
Teacher, 2-c-i-Willkie-l-q-z, (317)773-2296, (317)773-4680//773-5416
(Otis Cox)
- 2306- Charles Johnson, Jr. 109 East Grove St., Oneida, N. Y. 13421
Director Student Activities, Mohawk V.Comm. College, 2-c-d-i-BuffaloNY-LQZ
(315)363-8177, (315)735-7511x241 (Mrs. Evelyn W. Taylor)
- 2307- Charles C. Ellsworth, 7251 Jethve Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio 45243
Salesman, 2-c-h-adv. buttons-m-r-u, (513)561-7355, (513)777-5183
- 2308- Major James A. Bracken, 951 B Laniwai, Pearl City, Hawaii 96782
U.S.M.C., 2-c-i-l-q-u, 456-1562, 39-241
- 2309- Jerry Kress, P.O. Box 4462, Detroit, Michigan 48228
Career Clerk P.O.D., 3-c-d-h-FDR-m-r-z, (313)838-3390, (313)838-1014
(Eileen Elfant)
- 2310- Jeffrey G. Mueller, 201 East Dayton St., Arlington, Minn. 55307
Student, 1-c-h-l-q-u, (612)964-2863
- 2311- Herbert M. Rope, 1000 Commerce Tower, Kansas City, Missouri 64105
Lawyer, 3-c-h-m-posters, banners-q-z, (816)942-0771, (816)842-3377
(Hart Mayer)
- 2312- Lyndon H. Wells, Jr., 50 Westwood Drive, East Rochester, N.Y. 14445
Broker, 3-c-h-m-q-u-w, (716)586-6348, (716)325-2676 (Agnes T. Gay)
- 2313- Mrs. Dianne Pike, Box 17, Brasher Falls, N. Y. 13613, Secretary
2-c-i-l-q-z, (315)389-3933, (315)265-8800 (Willard Smith)
- 2314- Jeff Schultz, 114 N. 9th St., La Crosse, Wisc. 54601
Student, 2-c-h-m-posters-q-z, (608)782-4566 (Leonard Weisensel)
- 2315- Charles L. Johnson, 11 Buccaneer Bend, Baldwinsville, N. Y. 13027
Executive Chef, 3-c-d-h-i-l-q-z, (315)635-3752, (315)GR-4-6841
(Charles Johnson, Jr.)
- 2316- Miss Alice M. Davis, 18 Pearl St., Willimantic, Conn. 06226
Retired, 3-c-i-m-r-z, (423)9029 (Mrs. Dell Davis)
- 2317- Stephen D. Ide, 40 Tuck Road, Manchester, Conn. 06040
Student, 1-c-i-m-r-z, (649)4752 (Mrs. Dell Davis)
- 2318- Irving T. Gumb, 7401 Dulany Drive, McLean, Virginia 22101
Student, 1-c-h-l-q-u-v, (703)356-8555
- 2319- Robert J. Levine, 745 Stanford Ct., Edgewood, Maryland 21040
Teacher, 1-c-h-social movements-m-q-u-w, (301)676-5229 (Ted Hake)
- 2320- William C. Shewbridge, Rt. 1, Box 262, Knoxville, Maryland 21758
Student, 1-c-i-l-q-z, (301)834-9424 (Erroll Leslie)
- 2321- Mrs. Shirley E. Christensen, 3829 Forest Avenue, Western Springs, Ill-60558
Housewife, 2-c-i-slogans-q-X, (Gus Miller)
- 2322- Joseph Nealon, 108 Madison Avenue, Prospect Park, Penn. 19076
Student, 1-c-i-m-q-z, (215)LE-40793 (Kenton Broyles)

Applications for membership - continued

- 2323- Evan . Bridwell, 8937 Nevada Avenue, Rosemead, Cal. 91770
Student, 1-c-i-l-r-z, (213)288-8497 (Blanche Pryor)
- 2324- David R. Friedman, c/o Sacks Mens Wear, 5031 Indian Head Highway,
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20021; Gen.Mgr. Men's Wear Stores, 2-c-h-i-l-m-r-z
(301)899-1127, (301)567-1857
- 2325- 1st Lt. Fred M. Greguras, 6030 So. 40th St., Omaha, Neb. 68107
Officer USMC, 2-c-h-m-ribbons-tokens-r-z, (402)731-9932 (Ralph Callies)
- 2326- Matthew Cohen, 1132 Oak Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60202, student
1-c-i-movements-l-m-r-z, (312)475-2833 (Steve Pauler)
- 2327- Pat Ragains, 1610 West Lawrence Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85013
Student, 1-c-i-l-q-u, (602)274-1548
- 2328- Philip Rockefeller, Goodhouse Road, Litchfield, Conn. 06759
Administrative Coordinator, 3-c-i-m-q-z, (203)567-8876, (203)482-4441-x615
- 2329- Mrs. Harvey S. Clapp (Martha), 310 W. 7th St., Fulton, Missouri 65251
Housewife, 3-c-i-dress buttons-m-r-u-v, (314)642-6450
- 2330- Frank Lang, 2212 Cloverfield Blvd., Santa Monica, Cal. 90405
Estimator, 3-c-i-radical & cause-l-r-z, (213)399-1854 (Fred Loranger)
- 2331- Jimmie C. Durham, 1st Military Intelligence Detachment,
Fort Riley, Kansas 66442
permanent address- 417 No. 16th St., Chariton, Iowa 50049
U.S. Army, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (913)239-2628 (Jim O'Neill)
- 2332- Harold O. Wolf, R.R. # 1, Kimmell, Indiana 46760
Farmer, 2-c-i-m-r-z, (219)635-2356 (Robert Costa)
- 2333- Roger Cone, 653 S. Oneida Way, Denver, Colorado 80222
Student, 1-c-i-l-q-z, 355-0762 (Pearl Alperstein)
- 2334- George H. Kelso, 3506 - 56th Place, Cheverly, Maryland 20784
Senior Rate Analyst, 2-c-i-m-q-z, (301)277-2761, (301)779-7710
- 2335- Barry E. Mushlin, 36 Parker St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138
Medical Research Technician, 2-c-h-m-q-u-v, (617)868-5240,
(617)262-1400 # 6463 (Steve Pauler)
- 2336- Robert A. Van Alstyne, 40 Pontiac St., Webster, N. Y. 14580
Data Processing Programmer, 2-c-i-m-r-u-v, (716)872-3669
(716)458-1000-x-84537
- 2337- George R. Macri, 163 Columbus Ave., Meriden, Conn. 06450
Student, 2-c-i-protest items-l-q-z, (203)235-4955 (Jim Dyer)
- 2338- Michael J. Pundzak, 310 Ravenna Road, Newton Falls, Ohio 44444
Pharmacist, 3-c-h-m-r-u, (216)872-6232, (216)898-5030
- 2339- Michael E. Belefski, 1001 St. Stephens Road, Alexandria, Virginia 22304
Student, (931-7712) (Gus Miller) 2-c-h-US Senate -m-r-z
- 2340- Gary J. Silver, 2809 Sulgrave Road, Beachwood, Ohio 44122
Student, 1-c-i-l-r-z, (216)464-8065, (M. L. Anderson)
- 2341- Bruce A. Wilson, 2332 West Third St., Duluth, Minn. 55806
Antique Dealer, 3-c-d-i-l-m-q-u-v, (218)722-0700 (Jim Rooney)
- 2342- Jack K. Calkins, 7409 Springfield, Prairie Village, Kansas 66208
Schedule Clerk, 3-c-i-m-q-z, (913)362-7754, FI-2-8400x275 (Eileen Elfant)

Rejoined-

- 496- Gerald R. Gereau, Suite 1023, 1234 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20005
public relations, 2-c-h-r-z, (202)387-3185, (202)628-0254
- 572- Robert G. Bruning, Box 432, Viola, Illinois 61486
Meter Reader, 3-c-d-h-advertising-l-r-z, (309)596-2230
- 860- David Kreitz, 2653 - 39th Avenue, Oakland, Cal. 94619
Student, 2-c-i-l-r-z, (415)261-2564
- 948- Louis A. Macchi, 155 E. High St., Somerville, N.J. 08876
Retired, 3-c-h-q-z, (201)725-0916
- 1016- Robert M. Foster, 2535 College Avenue, # 301, Berkeley, Cal. 94704
Student, 1-c-h-l-JFK-r-z, (415)843-0264

Deceased-

- 790- Mrs. Reba Smith, 182 Phoenix Terrace, Springfield, Mass. 01104

THE SECRETARY'S CORNER, CONTINUED,

Our thanks to Elmer -

Elmer Piercy, # 19, Victorville, California has donated to the A.P.I.C. 75 copies of his revised edition of J. H. Cobb's "George Washington Inaugural Buttons & Medalets, 1789 & 1793". These have 29 pages including 4 pages of plates. These reprints may be obtained from your Secretary-Treasurer, at price of \$2.00 post paid. The APIC still has available the 1961 project of 4 pages at 50¢; has a nice set of plates, and you need both for comparison.

Life magazine recently published a picture of Theodore Roosevelt and the original Teddy bear created in 1902 by Morris Michtom of Brooklyn, N.Y. This is on page 84 of the Dec. 11, 1970 issue. According to the story Michtom got the idea from seeing a cartoon of Roosevelt out hunting, and refusing to shoot a scared bear cub; he got the brainstorm to name his toy bear with the president's nickname. This clears up any hint that the Teddy bear was not created until after Roosevelt had served as president. I have a dozen different Teddy bear pins along with my politicals. Let's hope they were all used as campaign items.

Change of address - We had 44 returned magazines and some 80 changes of addresses. We are publishing the changes of address this time, as in the past, however in the future we have decided to adopt a new policy. We will not publish the change of address unless we are especially requested. After all, remember this shows up in the annual roster.

Changes in the last quarter are:

Ralph H. Abens, 1802 W. Illinois Ave., Aurora, Illinois 60506
Charles Altman, Western Heights, Apt. 3, Monticello, Indiana 47960
Richard Bearse, Apt. 4, 135 Fairmont St., Fitchburg, Mass. 01420
Howard D. Best, Box 20426, Denver, Col. 80220
James L. Biss, 936 S. 18th St., Arlington, Virginia 22202
George Blakey, 1426 E. Main, Richmond, Ind. 47374
Alan S. Borg, 2408 Ridgeway, Evanston, Ill. 60201
Keith Boyer, 6084 Devonshire Rd., Harrisburg, Penn. 17111
Randolph Boyer, 29 W. Derry Road, Hershey, Penn. 17033
James T. Carlton, 512 Wickson Ave., Oakland, Cal. 94610
Robert Castner, 10 Radnor Way, Radnor, Penn. 19087
Frank Chamblin, 11300 Berwick, Livonia, Michigan 48150
Fred Chittock, 305 Main St., New Middletown, Ohio 44442
Robert M. Coup, 130 Main St., Landisville, Penn. 17538
Robert Cozby, 8058 Broadway, Apt. 245T, San Antonio, Texas 78209
James Donaldson, 4854 Cote Des Neiges Apt., # 1009 B, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Mrs. Edna M. Eliker, Star Route, Box 76-C, Hereford, Arizona 85615
Richard L. Evans Sr., 795 Hiway 17-92, Fern Park, Florida 32730
Danforth Field II, 534 Pope St., Menlo Park, Cal. 94025
John J. Ford, Jr., P.O. Box 33, Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11571
Theodore Foster, 132 Stenner St., San Luis Obispo, Cal. 93401
Thomas Gallup, 22386 Rancho Ventura, Cupertino, Cal. 95014
Walter Giachini, 6 Los Dias, Novato, Cal. 94947
James Gifford, 4683 Riverview Rd., Peninsula, Ohio 44264
Dennis Gladhill, 2801 Girard Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minn. 55408
Charles Gustafson, 17956 SE Blanton, Milwaukie, Oregon 97222
Terry Hamburg, 918 S. State, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
Perry Happell, 7226 Westcott Drive, Nashville, Tenn. 37221
James Havel, 612 W. Third St., Carson City, Nevada 89701
James Haynes, 421 Main St., West Haven, Conn. 06516
W. Paul Helmke, Jr., 137 Hubinger St., New Haven, Conn. 06511
Stephen Henderson, 220 Institute, Staunton, Virginia 24401
Michael Hovenkamp, 1910 Ruddell, Apt. 208, Denton, Texas 76201
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TOP RECRUITERS FOR THE QUARTER

Four members each- Mrs. Eileen Elfant, Steve Pauler
Three members each- Milton Dinkin, Leonard Weisensel
Two members each- Robert Costa, Otis Cox, Mrs. Dell Davis, Gus Miller,
Jim Rooney

Mary Todd, Lincoln's wife, supposedly came from an upper-crust type family. Lincoln was once asked whether the Todds spelled their name with one or two D's. "One D is enough for God," said Lincoln, "but the Todds need two."



EQUALITY AND SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN
by Mrs. Frank Corbeil



March, 1776 - "I long to hear you have declared an independency, and, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of husbands. Remember all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention are not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion and will not hold ourselves bound to obey any laws in which we have no voice or representation." This is an excerpt from a letter written by Abigail Adams to her husband, John, when he was sitting with the Continental Congress. It seems to be one of our first recorded indications that women were not entirely content with their status in America.

At this time in history, married women were not permitted to control their property nor to make a will. To all intents and purposes, they did not own property. Common law held husband and wife to be "one", and that one, the husband. The very being or legal existence of woman was suspended during marriage. Single women were legally as independent as men, although it was contrary to accepted form for them to manage their own affairs. They were forbidden by public opinion to work and, usually, were condemned to a life of servitude in the home of the nearest male relative. It was "indelicate" for a woman to appear on a business street without an escort or to go into a bank to transact business. Education was reserved for the daughters of the wealthy and they were taught only the rudiments of learning. It was taught that it was unwomanly to hold opinions on any serious subject and that men admired clinging weakness in women.

When we consider that the American colonies revolted against their mother country because of their desire to build a democracy, it is surprising to note that the struggle for woman's suffrage was such a slow and painful one. Woman suffrage was finally granted in 1920 and it is interesting to note that 26 other countries had already granted their women political liberty.

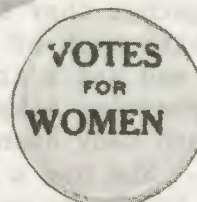
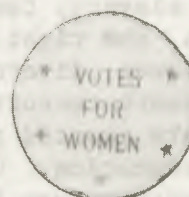
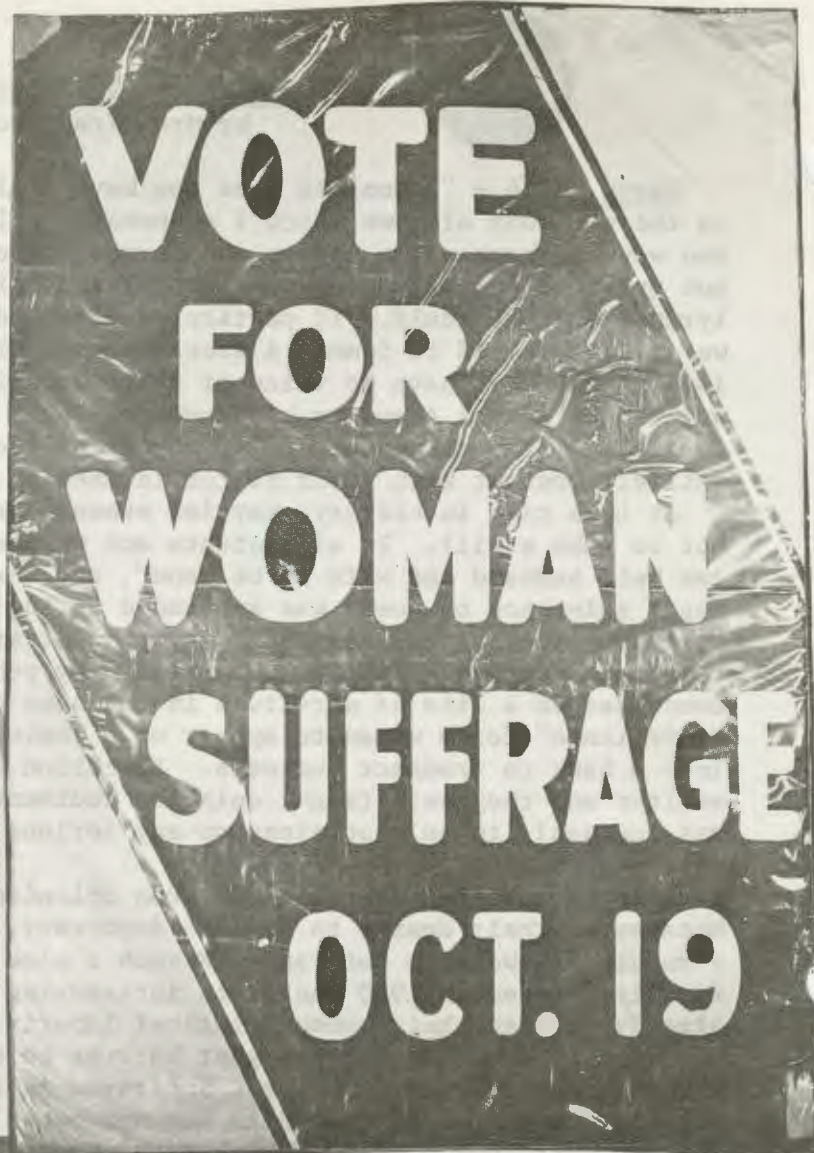
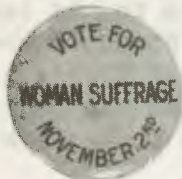
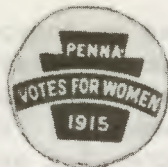
Sex proved to be the strongest barrier to suffrage -- more powerful than property rights and even race or color. Suffrage, in this country, was in the beginning a privilege granted only to white men who owned property. It then slowly extended to all men. It took a Civil War, but the Negro male won the right to vote before women.

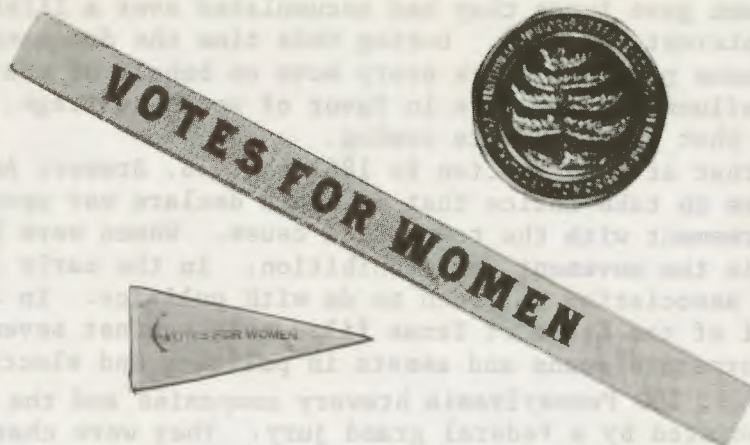
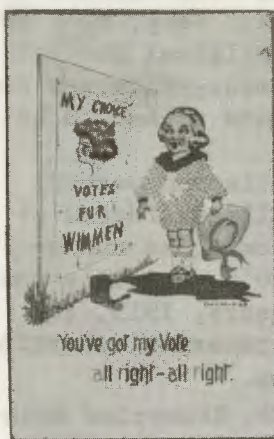
Officially, the campaign for women's rights was waged from 1848 to 1920. The goal was the right to vote, but it often became obscured in a tangle of other goals -- abolition of slavery, temperance, dress reform, the right to rewrite the Bible in women's terms, the right to keep their earnings, to own land, to govern the upbringing of their children, divorce, and even free love was advocated by some.

The nineteenth century has been called the "Century of Women." During this century women were granted property rights and the right to make a will. Much progress was made in education. Out of this century came women like Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott and many others. They were speaking out on such issues as temperance, abolition and women's rights.

Susan Brownell Anthony (1820-1906) fought for women's rights from the age of 17, when she was a teacher in rural New York. She agitated for equal pay for women teachers, for coeducation, and for college education for girls. When the "Sons of Temperance" refused to admit women into their movement she organized the "Daughters of Temperance." It was at a temperance meeting in 1851 that she met Elizabeth Stanton. Together they organized the National Woman Suffrage Association and she is credited with much of the success of this association. She was of superior intelligence and had a strong personality, but the secret of her power seemed to be in her unswerving singleness of purpose.

Of Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) it was said that she was the mind of the organization. She had a swift keen intelligence but was often side-tracked on many side issues, involving women's rights. She was the daughter of a lawyer and it was in her father's office that she became aware of the inequality of women in matters of law and politics.





Lucy Stone (1818-1893) was soft spoken and gentle appearing, but was often called a "she-hyena" by the press. She was married to Henry Blackwell, but under a previously contracted agreement, retained her maiden name. She graduated from Oberlin in 1847 and went out to fight for women's rights. She went from town to town in Massachusetts speaking and nailing up posters on behalf of women. She was hissed and booed, and the average person considered her a freak. Only the liberal minded listened and endorsed. In time, she formed committees to carry her work forward. She was the founder of the weekly newspaper, *The Woman's Journal*, "devoted to the interests of women -- to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality -- and especially to the right of her suffrage." She was able to get the support of a joint stock company for her paper, and it flourished for many years.

Lucretia Mott (1793-1880) was married to a Quaker abolitionist. In 1819 she became a minister and advocate of the Quaker doctrine. She assisted in the organization of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia in 1833. It was after attending a World Anti-Slavery Convention as a delegate in 1840 that Mrs. Mott set out to fight for women's rights. At this convention in London, it was agreed that "all order would be at an end if promiscuous female representation be allowed." Elizabeth Stanton was there also as the wife of a delegate. After such a rebuff, the two agreed to call a convention devoted to rights of women upon their return to the States.

Rapid strides were made from 1852 to 1860. Women had proven their value as reform propagandists, and, apparently all the leaders of the abolition and temperance movements were eventually united in recognizing the fact that the women had espoused their cause. Many bills were passed by state legislatures including women's rights to their earnings, their property and their children. Anti-slavery and anti-liquor had fought their way to the center of the nation's thoughts and women's rights sprung from the two.

The goal seemed to be in sight. These early suffragists had endured abuse, mob violence, rotten eggs, jeers and hisses, and were now convincing wider influential men to come to their support. The world was growing friendly and tolerant and seemed to be ready to listen. But before the date of the next annual suffrage convention, the nation had plunged into the tragedy of the Civil War. Thereafter, the question of woman suffrage was hopelessly lost in the politics of the Negro for a very long time.

Three years were consumed in the writing of the word male into the Federal Constitution, two more in completing the enfranchisement of the Negro. Both were achieved by the political force of a majority party and the military power of a nation. Any demand to include women was evaded all along the way by the proposal to "let the women wait -- this is the Negro's hour -- the woman's hour will come."

To get the word "male" out of the Constitution took 52 years of endless campaigning. During this time, women conducted 56 campaigns of referenda to male voters, 480 campaigns to get legislatures to submit suffrage amendments to voters, 47 campaigns to get state constitutional conventions to write woman suffrage into state constitutions, 277 campaigns to get state party conventions to include woman suffrage planks, 30 campaigns to get presidential party conventions to adopt woman suffrage planks in party platforms and 19 campaigns with 19 successive congresses.

Millions of dollars were raised, mainly in small sums and spent with careful consideration. Women gave funds they had accumulated over a lifetime. Many, many more gave constant interest and work. During this time the dominant political parties used their enormous power to block every move on behalf of the women. Although many prominent and influential men were in favor of woman suffrage, there seemed to be an invisible power that prevented its coming.

It is noted that at a convention in 1867 the U.S. Brewers Association warned political parties to take notice that it would declare war upon all candidates of any party in agreement with the temperance cause. Women were becoming an unmistakable factor in the movement for prohibition. In the early 1900's, evidence was found that this association had much to do with politics. In January, 1915, the Attorney General of the State of Texas filed suit against seven breweries, charging "use of their corporate means and assets in politics and elections."

In March, 1916, 100 Pennsylvania brewery companies and the U.S. Breweries Association were indicted by a Federal grand jury. They were charged with unlawful expenditure of money in the election of Federal officials. Evidence was fragmentary but it was becoming clear that a national political agency had long existed and was active in both prohibition and suffrage campaigns. Evidence shows also that the same men who conducted anti-prohibition campaigns also directed anti-suffrage movements. Money to oppose woman suffrage came from political committees, organized by liquor companies to fight prohibition. It was also learned that it was customary to assign each saloon a given quota of votes to be secured against woman suffrage. It was a definite agreement that these liquor forces were to conceal their opposition to woman suffrage as much as possible.

The struggle for suffrage became a political chess game that took time, wit and patience on the part of devoted workers. In 1915, Alice Paul organized an automobile pilgrimage from San Francisco to Washington. Between changing tires and being pulled out of the mud, they collected half a million signatures on a suffrage petition.

A major share of credit for the eventual success goes to Carrie Chapman Catt (1859-1947) for her famous "fourfold plan" which she presented to the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1916. Mrs. Catt emphasized that for many years the suffrage forces had divided their energies but now it was time to make a concentrated drive on both the State and National front.

At this time, Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston became Chairman of NAWSA. She was a perfect representative of woman suffrage. She had a good figure and a beautiful face and was a perfect gentlewoman. Her steel persistence was hidden under a velvet voice, that children, suffragists and congressmen all felt they could trust. She was very influential in getting the backing of Henry Cabot Lodge. Mrs. Park's committees worked to sort out Senators and Representatives -- their attitudes, hobbies, friends, etc. To keep NAWSA aware of what they were doing, they published the paper, "Searchlight on Congress." In Washington, these polite, intelligent women began to attract attention. They were dubbed the "Front Door Lobby." Their goal was to muster a two-thirds majority vote in the House and in the Senate, in favor of whatever bill was introduced for passage of the Anthony Amendment.

They struggled valiantly and in 1920, the amendment was finally passed. Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were dead. Celebration was left to the second generation of suffrage leaders who seemed to have abandoned the struggle for further rights in sheer exhaustion after winning the right to vote.

1970 - Women's liberation groups have burst upon the scene demanding free child care centers, free abortions, equal employment and equal pay. It is fifty years since suffrage was granted, but many women feel they have made slow progress toward full equality. In 1968, the median wage for a man was \$7,664; for women \$4,456. They are paid less than a man for doing the same work. A woman chemist earns \$9,000 while her male counterpart earns \$13,200. Of professional and technical jobs, woman's share has decreased from 45% in 1940 to 37% in 1970. Women do hold 75% of the lower paying clerical jobs.

The amendment "equality of rights under law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex" still remains to be passed by the Senate and then ratified by three-fourths of the States!